Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 25.

Campaign Songs.

From the Press and Tribune.

Honest Abe of the West.

AIR—*"Star Spangled Banner."*

O hark! from the pine-crested hills of old Maine,
Where the splendor first falls from the wings of the morning,
And away in the West, over river and plain,
Rings out the grand anthem of Liberty's warning!
From green rolling prairie it swells to the sea,
For the people have risen, victorious and free;
They have chosen their leaders, and bravest and best,
Of them all is Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

The spirit that fought for the patriots of old
Has swept through the land and aroused us forever;
In the pure air of Heaven a standard unfold
Fit to Marshal us on to the sacred endeavor!
Proudly the banner of freemen we bear;
Noble the hopes that encircle it there,
And where battle is thickest we follow the crest
Of gallant Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

There's a triumph in urging a glorious cause,
Though the hosts of the foe for a while may be stronger,
Pushing on for just rulers and holier laws,
Till their lessening columns oppose us no longer.
But ours the loud pæan of men who have past
Through the struggle of years, and are victors at last;
So forward the flag! leave to Heaven the rest,
And trust in Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

Lo! see the bright scroll of the Future unfold!
Broad farms and fair cities shall crown our devotion—
Free labor turn even the sands into gold,
And the links of her railways chain ocean to ocean;
Barges shall float on the dark river waves
With a wealth never wrung from the sinews of slaves,
And the Chief, in whose rule all the land shall be blest
Is our noble Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

Then on to the holy Republican strife!
And again; for a Future as fair as the morning,
For the sake of that freedom more precious than life,
Ring out the grand anthem of Liberty's warning!
Lift the banner on high, while from mountain to plain
The cheers of the people are sounded again;
Hurrah! for our cause—of all causes the best;
Hurrah! for Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

HURRAH FOR ABE LINCOLN.

AIR.—*"Boatman Dance."*

Hurrah, hurrah, did you hear the news?
The Democrats have got the blues;
They're puzzled now, and all afraid
Because we've nominated ABE,
Chorus—Hi! ho! we'll put them through
Split their rails and haul them too.
Hi! ho! we'll put them through,
Split their rails and haul them too.

In all their ranks they cannot find
A candidate to suit their mind;
They kick and squirm, but 'tis no use,
Their game is up, their platform's loose.

They know that they will loose the day
If they take up with Stephen A;
And so to add to their humbug swell
I think they'd better take up Bell.

I hear they've bought an old steam tug,
On which to place poor little DOUG;
For President too late they've found,
His coat tail comes too near the ground.

We'll give them HAM enough this fall,
To satisfy them one and all;
Served up in style quite neat and plain,
Just imported from old Maine.

Hurrah! hurrah! we are sure to win,
And the way we'll beat will be a sin;
The coming year's impending blast,
Will show them they have crowed their last.

From the Delaware County Republican.

Lincoln is the Word.

TUNE—*Scot's wha ha'e.*

Need we tell of other's fame?
We can shout Abe Lincoln's name!
His a tribute high may claim
From each honest tongue.

Gather! gather! in your might!
Who's the laggard in the fight?
Our's is just—our cause is right:
"Lincoln" is the word.

Now's the time, and he's the man,
Let the faction—let the clan,
Strive to crush our noble plan—
Human liberty!

Strike for freedom and for home!
Falter not, success shall come;
Soon shall foes be silent, dumb—
"Lincoln" is the word.

Glorious stripes, and brilliant stars—
Victor in the olden wars—
Fear we wounds—nor fear we scars—
Our tried standard thou.

Rally! rally! in your might!
Who's the laggard in the fight?
Ours is just—our cause is right—
"Lincoln" is the word.

HOMELY AS HENRY CLAY.—In personal appearance Mr. Lincoln is long, lean and wiry. His complexion is about that of an octoroon.—He has dark, bristly short hair, tinged with gray, a good forehead, small eyes, a long penetrating nose, and a mouth, which, aside from being of magnificent proportions, is probably the most expressive features of his face.

* * *

"Lincoln" is a good name in American history. In 1781, at York town, *Cornwallis* surrendered his sword to "OLD BEN LINCOLN," and ended the war to extended British Tytanny over us. Eighty years after, at Washing-town, *Buchanan* will yield the keys to "OLD ABE LINCOLN," (a relative of said Ben,") and end the present contest for Slavery Extension.

[The following biography of Abraham Lincoln, was written by Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of West Chester, Pa., in February last. Mr. Lewis is an able statesman and a gentleman of honor and truth. This sketch of the *next President of the United Stetes*, was prepared at that time so that the people of Pennsylvania might vote understandingly at the Chicago Convention for one of the most prominent candidates who would be brought before that body.]

From the Chester County Times.

Abraham Lincoln.

Among the distinguished men, who, by their patriotism and eloquence, have assisted to create and sustain the party of constitutional freedom which now predominates in most of the free States, there is no one who has a firmer hold on the confidence and affections of the people of the Great West, or is more an object of their enthusiastic admiration, than ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Springfield, Illinois. No traveller that visits the valley of the Mississippi north of the Ohio, can fail to be impressed with the unrivalled popularity of that eminent Republican chief throughout that whole region; and it is impossible to doubt that he was vigorously pressed upon the Chicago Convention, by the representatives of a large and earnest constituency, as a proper standard-bearer of our great national party in the impending struggle for the Presidency. In consequence of the position he occupies in the regards of our western brethren as a champion of the Republican faith, we have been interested to inquire into the incidents of his life and the prominent traits of his character. We now furnish you with the result of our inquiries, though they have been attended with but moderate success, and have elicited much less than we reasonably hoped to obtain.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky. He was born on the twelfth day of February, 1809. His parents were both born in Virginia, and were certainly not of the first families. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later, he was killed by the Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, while he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were respectable members of the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. Decendants of the same stock still reside in the eastern parts of the State.

Mr. Lincoln's father, at the death of *his* father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in 1816. The family reached their new home about the time the State was admitted into the Union. The region in which they settled was rude and wild, and they endured, for some years, the experience of a frontier life, in which the struggle with nature for existence and security is to be maintained only by constant vigilance and efforts. Bears, wolves and other noxious animals still infested the woods, and young Lincoln acquired more skill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of books. There were institutions here and there, known by the flattering denomination of "schools," but no qualfications was required of a teacher beyond "readin', writing and cipherin'," as the vernacular phrase ran, as far as the Rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard, and regarded with an awe suited to so mysterious a character. Hard work, and plenty of it, was the order of the day, varied, indeed, by an accasional bear-hunt, a not unfrequent deer-chase, or other wild sport. Of course, when young Lincoln came of age he was not a scholar. He could read and write, and had some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and, as yet, he had but little ambition to know more of what was to be found in books. His attainments otherwise were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, was active and athletic, could wield the axe, direct the plow, or use the rifle as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of the woods, to the deeper mysteries of prairie farming, and fully innured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age, he has not been at school.—Whatever his acquirements are, they have been picked up from time to time, as opportunity occurred, or as the presence of some exigency demanded.

At twenty one he removed to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county, in active labor on a farm. Then he got to New Salem, at that time Sangamon, now in Menard county, where he remained about a year, as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war. A company of volunteers was raised in New Salem and the surrounding country, and young Lincoln was elected captain—a success which, as he has often said, gave him more pleasure than any he has since enjoyed. He served with credit during the campaign, and became popular. On his return, in the fall of 1832, he was a candidate for the Legislature, and ran, but was beaten. This was the only time that he has ever failed of an election by the people, when he has sought their suffrages. The next and three succeeding biennial elections he was elected to the Legislature, and served with distinguished reputation in that body. While a member of the Legislature, he first gave indications of his superior powers as a debater, and he increased, by frequent practice, his natural facility for public speaking.—His latent ambition was excited by success, and he improved industriusly the opportuities that offered of self-cultivation. From the position of a subaltern in the ranks of the Whig party, a position which was appropriately assigned him by his unaffected modesty and humble pretensions, he soon became recognized and acknowledged as a champion and a leader, and his unvaring courtesy, good nature and genial manners, united with a certain lofty disinterestedness, and generous abnegation of self, that made him a universal favorite.

During his legislative period, he studied law, and removing to Springfield, he opened an office and engaged actively in practice. Business flowed in upon him, and he rose rapidly to distinction in his profession. He displayed remarkable ability as an advocate in jury trials, and many of his law arguments were masterpieces of logical reasoning. There was no refined artificiality in his forensic efforts.—They all bore the stamp of masculine common sense; and he had natural, easy mode of illustration, that made the most abstruse subjects appear plain. His success at the bar, however, did not withdraw his attention from politics. For many years he was the "wheelhorse" of the Whig party in the State of Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several Presidential campaigns. At such times, he canvassed the State with his usual vigor and ability. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and exerted himself powerfully in his behalf in 1844, traversing the entire State of Illinois, and addressing public meetings daily, until near the close of the campaign, when becoming convinced that his labors in field would be unavailing, he crossed over into Indiana, and continued his efforts up to the day of the election. The contest of that year in Illinois was mainly on the question of the tariff. Mr. Lincoln on the Whig side, and John Calhoun, on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets. Calhoun, late of Nebraska, now dead, was then in the full vigor of his really great powers, and was accounted the greatest debater of his party.—They stumped the State together, or nearly so, making speeches usually on alternate days at each place, and each addressing large audiences at great length, sometimes four hours together. Mr. Lincoln, in these elaborate speeches, evinced a thorough mastery of the principles of political economy which underlie the tariff question, and presented arguments in favor of the protective policy with a power and conclusiveness rarely equalled, and at the same time in a manner so lucid and familiar, and so well interspersed with happy illustrations and apposite anecdotes as to secure the delighted attention of his auditory.

Mr. Lincoln has been a consistent and earnest tariff man from the first hour of his entering public life. He is such from principle, and from a deeply rooted conviction of the wisdom of the protective policy; and whatever influence he may hereafter exert upon the government will be in favor of that policy.

In 1846 he was elected to Congress and served out his term; and he would have been reelected had he not declined to be a candidate. As to the character of his services, in that body, my information does not enable me to speak particularly.

In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advoted the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and sustained the nomination by an active and energetic canvass of his own State. In 1852 he was equally efficient in his efforts for Gen. Scott, and was considered by the Whigs of Illinois and the Northwest as one of their ablest and wisest leaders.

From 1849 to 1854, Mr. Lincoln was engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession, and being deeply immersed in business, was beginning to lose his interest in politics, when the scheming ambition and groveling selfishness of an unscrupulous aspirant to the Presidency brought about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That act of baseness and perfidy aroused the sleeping lion and he prepared for new efforts. He threw himself at once into the contest that followed and fought the battle of freedom on the ground of his former conflicts in Illinois with more than his accustomed energy and zeal. He fully appreciated the importance of the slavery issue, and felt the force of the moral causes that must influence the question, and he never failed to appeal to the moral sentiment of the people in aid of the argument drawn from political sources, and to illuminate his theme with the lofty inspirations of an eloquence, pleading for the rights of humanity. A revolution swept the State. For the first time a majority of the Legislature of Illinois was opposed to the Democratic administration of the Federal government. They were not, however, all Free-Soilers in principle. A small body of anti-Nebraska Democrats held the balance of power. This circumstance gave occasion for a striking exhibition of Mr. Lincoln's habitual magnanimity. A United States Senator was to be elected in place of Gen. Shields, who had yielded to the influence of his less scrupulous colleague and against his own better judgment voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. Lincoln was the admitted leader of the opposition and was universally regarded as their candidate for Senator. Governor Matteson was the candidate ef the Nebraska Democrats and Lyman Trumbull of the handful of Anti-Nebraska Democrats in the Legislature. The election came on, and a number of ballots were taken, the almost united opposition voting for Lincoln, but a few Anti-Nebraska Democrats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became apprehensive that those men would vote for and elect Matteson, and to prevent such a consummation he went personally to his friends and by strong persuasion induced them to vote for Trumbull. He thus secured, by an act of generous self-sacrifice, a triumph of the cause of right, and an advocate of it on the floor of the Senate, not inferior in earnest zeal for the principles of Republicanism to any member of that body. It was not without difficulty, however, that this object was accomplished. The opposition throughout the State had with great unanimity looked to Mr. Lincoln to represent Illinois in the Senate, and was with great reluctance that their representatives in the Legislature could be induced to disappoint their constituents by giving their votes to another.

From his thorough conviction of the growing magnitude of the slave question and of the need of a strong effort to preserve the territories to freedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, although the public opinion around him was strongly adverse to that movement. He exerted himself for the organization of the Republican forces in Illinois, and attended the first Republican Convention held in the State. That was at Bloomington in May, 1856. His speech in that Convention was of surprising power and eloquence, and produced great effect. In the contest of that year Mr. Lincoln was at the head of the Illinois electoral ticket, and labored earnestly, though vainly, to wrest that State from the grasp of the pro-Slavery Democracy, with "the walking magazine of mischief," as Douglas has been appropriately termed, at its head.

When the campaign of 1858 was about to open, the voice of the Republican party of Illinois was so unanimous and enthusiastic in his favor as the successor of Judge Douglas, that in a full State Convention of over five hundred delegates, the unusual step was taken of nominating him for that office by acclamation.—The enthusiasm of the delegates in convention extended to their constituents. The party went into the contest with the name of Lincoln on all their banners, instituted Lincoln clubs, wore Lincoln badges and held Lincoln meetings at almost every school house in the State. The respective parties were marshalled under leaders, who were fitting representatives of the principles of each. Lincoln, the consistent advocate of institutional government, cognizant of indefeasible rights, and animated and controlled by a sense of human responsibility independent of conventional rules, placed himself upon the battlements of the constitution, and summoned to his side the friends of law, order, and humanity. Douglas, in the spirit of a system which assigns all power to a majority and flatters the people in the concrete, while it cheats the individual of all security for his personal rights, appealed to popular prejudice and to the antipathies of race. The one held slavery to be an institution in conflict with the principles of free government, wholly dependent upon positive law, and never to be extended where it could be legitimately prohibited; while the other averred that the despotic will of any majority, though of a community existing only in a state of pupilage under the guardianship of federal authority, ought to be competent to establish it without question by that authority and without regard to moral considerations. The contest excited intense interest and was maintained with infinite spirit. Lincoln, after vainly attempting to draw his wary opponent into a joint canvass of the entire State, met him in seven great debates in as many Congressional Districts, and in the opinion of every candid judge fairly overthrew him in argument on all controverted points.—The result was, that though a majority of the popular vote was obtained by Lincoln, Douglas obtained by the instrumentality of an old and unequal apportionment of the districts a majority of the Representatives, and thus secured his re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Since that great contest, Mr. Lincoln has repeatedly given his powerful aid, in support of the Republican cause in other States, as in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Kansas during the present year, and, in every instance, he has been received with enthusiasm by the people, evincive of the hold he has on the popular heart.—Wherever he speaks he draws together large crowds of interested listeners, upon whom he never fails to make a marked impression.—Though a ready and fluent speaker, he avoids declamation, and is never betrayed into mere word-painting, which his good taste habitually rejects. He abhors emptiness as heartily as did the great Webster in his prime, and employs as the vehicle of his thoughts a style of singular clearness and simplicity. In his statement of facts he is scrupulously accurate, and to every opponent he exhibits the utmost fairness, candor, and liberality, retorting no abuse, but preserving an unfailing courtesy even under the severest provocation. His manner is earnest, his arguments close and logical, and he reaches his conclusions by a process that seems to render those conclusions inevitable. Whether you agree with him or not you cannot listen to him without being satisfied of his sincerity, and that his object is not victory but truth.

In private life Mr. Lincoln is a strictly moral and temperate man, of frank and engaging manners, of kind and genial nature, unaffectedly modest, social in disposition, ready in conversation, and passing easily from grave to gay and from gay to grave, according to the humor of the hour or the requirements of the occasion, a firm friend and yet not implacable to an enemy, a consistent politician, a good citizen, and an honest patriot.

* * *

FALLING INTO LINE.--During the last Presidential canvass, the old Whig party was distracted and divided, and many of its members sought refuge in the ranks of the so called Democracy. We learn by the following from the Lancaster Examiner, that our old friends in that county are returning to their former party associations:

"The Chicago nominees are doing a glorious work in the 'Old Guard' already. Old line Whigs, who, in a moment of kindly neighborly feeling, consented to go for Mr. Buchanan in 1856, are on all sides falling into line in support of that brave old Whig champion in arms, Abraham Lincoln. The signs of the times argue well for an old fashioned majority of five or six thousand in Lancaster county, no matter who is nominated as the Democratic candidate."

Address of the People's State Committee of Pennsylvania.

To the people of Pennsylvania

We are about to enter upon another great National struggle, the issue of which must tell decisively for the weal or woe of our common country.

The so called Democratic party has been in power for nearly eight years, and the fruits of its policy are now felt in a prostrate Industry, a paralyzed Commerce, a bankrupt Treasury and a large and steadily increasing National Debt.

The domestic peace and harmony that witnessed the restoration of the party now in power, have been wantonly exchanged for sectional discord and fraternal strife; and even the sacred landmarks of the Constitution have been blotted out, in the systematic effort of the Government to spread the blight of slavery over Free Territory, in defiance of the popular will.

Corruption has gained undisputed mastery in almost every department of power, and stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the Government, and shameless profligacy has given us National bankruptcy at home and national dishonor abroad.

The time has come when a thorough reform is unmistakeably demanded by the people. In this great work, Pennsylvania must, as ever, be potential. Always loyal in the last degree to the maintenance of the National Union, and to the compromises of the Constitution, and faithful to the supremacy of the laws, her people have no warfare to wage upon the rights of sister States. They will maintain these rights inviolate with the same fidelity that they defend their own.

Our free labor is the basis of all our wealth, our prosperity, our greatness. It has trusted and appealed in vain to the party in power to protect it. Its confidence has been ever betrayed, its interests ever sacrificed. Our untold millions of slumbering wealth, and our unemployed and unrequited labor, are swift witnesses to the suicidal policy that has impoverished us.

The studied purpose of the National Administration has been to sectionalize the Government, and give boundless dominion to a system that has dishonored and beggared free industry wherever its desolating steps have gone.

Against this fatal sectionalism the friends of a diversified and prosperous industry have protested without avail. Nothing but a radical change of administration can give reasonable promise of respect for the great industrial interests of our State, and redress from the endless train of evils flowing from the faithlessness of the Government.

The Territories of the great West teem with beauty and richness. There, with free homes, our sturdy sons would rear new empires to pour forth their boundless wealth, and add to the prosperity and true greatness of our boasted Republic. They have escaped the withering blight of servile labor thus far, only by defying the whole power of two Democratic Administrations, and leaving a history crimsoned with the blood of our brethren.

Failing to subdue, even by force, the strong arms that are scattering the rich fruits of peaceful and enlightened industry, the Constitution itself has been assailed, and its sacred aims perverted, to sectionalize the nation.—The startling declaration is now made by the party in power, through its official exponents, that the Constitution must defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of its authors, and carry servile labor, under its own broad shield, into every territory in the Union.

To restore the Government to its original purity, to redeem it from its fatal hostility to the interests of free labor, from the corruption the profligacy and the sectionalism which have marked the party in power, are the great purposes of the People's organization in Pennsylvania. To this patriotic end we invoke the aid and co-operation of all who desire to join in a common cause, to inaugurate a liberal, just and faithful Government.

Our standard bearers fitly represent the vital issues involved in the struggle. They comcommand the unbounded confidence of friends, and the respect of foes. Even partisan malice is impotent to assail them. That Abraham Lincoln, the nominee for President, is spotless in both public and private life, and that he is honest and capable, is confessed as with one voice by his countrymen. His well earned national fame, the offspring of no fortuitous circumstances, points to him as the "coming man" who will administer the Government honestly, frugally and faithfully, and restore the Republic to domestic tranquility, to prosperity, and to honor. True to those great measures of reform is Hannibal Hamlin, our candidate for Vice President, as is shown by his long and consistent public career in the councils of the nation.

Andrew G. Curtin, our nominee for Governor, has given a lifetime of earnest, untiring effort to the interests of free labor. He has advocated in every contest, with all his matchless power, the true principles of governmens, as declared by the Convention that has placed him before the people. Measured by the highest standard, he is faithful and qualified. He will be in the front of the battle, bearing our standard aloft, and defending our cause. We have but to join him in his efforts with a zeal worthy of our principles, and he will lead us to a decisive victory in October.

Whether our opponents will enter the contest united or divided, our duties and dangers will be the same. In any event, the triumph of the right will be resisted with the spirit of desperation. Armed with all the power and corrupt appliances of the government, they will leave no means untried, no effort unemployed to perpetuate their ascendancy. Although rent asunder with intestine feuds, antagonized of North and South by irreconcilable differences of principle, and bleeding from wounds inflicted within their own household, yet there is one common bond of union that will rally their discordant forces when all else fails—that is, "the cohesive power of public plunder."

Our cause is worthy of an earnest, united effort. Our languishing industry, our homeless laborers, our bankrupt treasury, our national tranquility and national honor demand it. With early, systematic and thorough organization, by which the truth can be disseminated in every section of the State, we cannot fail to triumph. Let the efforts of our friends be thus directed without delay, and in whatever shape and under whatever flag our opponents may determine to meet us, the voice of the Keystone State will give a decisive victory to our cause, alike in the State and National struggles.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman.

People's State Committee Rooms,
Philadelphia, June 7, 1860.

* * *

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM A SWINDLE.—We commend the following extract from a speech of Avery, of North Carolina, in the Charleston Convention. It corroborates all that the Republicans have alleged concerning the Cincinnati platform:

He would say, never yield one inch upon the abolition question, but meet it boldly, fairly, squarely. He asked them whether this issue was met boldly, fairly and squarely upon this squatter sovereignty platform? The Cincinnati platform is ambiguous. We at the South say it means one thing—they at the North say it means another. We ask you now to settle its meaning. We say, take a bold stand, and declare what it really means, boldly, openly and thoroughly. The minority say they are willing to leave its interpretation to the Supreme Court. That is no convenience to the South. They take it for granted that all Democrats are law abiding citizens, and if so, when a decision of the Supreme Court is made, adverse to their views, they will submit it to it as a matter of course. It is no solution of the question, no settlement of the issue satisfactorily, in the South, to say, 'Leave it to the Courts.'"

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MR. HAMLIN'S DEMOCRACY.—In announcing the nomination of Mr. Hamlin for the Vice Presidency, the Ohio Statesman (Democratic) has the bad taste to say that until "within the last six years that gentleman was an out and out and ultra Democrat, but having quarreled with his party, was discarded by it." To this the Cincinnati Commercial very properly replied as follows:

"Mr. Hamlin never 'quarreled with his party,' and was never 'discarded by it.' On the contrary, he is just as much of a democrat as ever he was, and it was the democratic vote of Maine—which could not be cheated nor driven into the support of the Slave Democracy—which elected Hamlin Governor in 1856, by by 25,000 majority, and U. S. Senator the next year. That Maine has always been a Democratic State, is a fact as notorious as any in our political history. Her people have chosen to stay democratic, while the sham democracy, to which the Statesman belongs, have gone over to despotism. That's all.

* * *

BEHOLD HOW THESE BRETHREN LOVE ONE ANOTHER!—Some of the Douglas Delegates to Charleston are telling rather hard stories to their constituents, in Cincinnati. One delegate (Wood) said, Mr. Logan, a Douglas man, attempted to speak from the steps of the Mills House, but the mob shut him up:

"He found the Southern representatives in the Convention fire eaters. In view of these facts, he felt proud to think that the Northwest voted as one man, for there were two men, delegates from Minnesota, who had been bought— who voted against Douglas."

A voice—"Give us their names."

Mr. Wood—"I prefer not to give the names. We have got their daguerreotypes, and the next time you go to New York, you will find them in the Rogue's Gallery." Cheers.

* * *

A PRINTER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—Hannibal Hamlin commenced life as a farmer boy, and afterwards became a printer, and continued "setting up type" till he commenced the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1833, when he was 24 years of age.

Lincoln and Hamlin, alike in many points of character, and within a few months of the same age, both arose from the humble but honorable occupations of working men. Both commenced life on a farm; both sprung from the working people; both struggled through a youth of work and difficulties to an honorable manhood; both have been the "architects of their own fortunes;" both are eminently "self-made men."

It is such men the people love to honor. Two Farmer boys of 1809, will be at the head of the National Government in 1861.—*Chicago Journal.*

* * *

Hon. Andy Stewart, so long and well known ar "tariff Andy," was present at a Republican ratification meeting at Connellsville on Friday, and made a first rate speech in favor of our nominees. He urges upon the farmers, the mechanics and laboring men of all class, the necessity of a change in the Administration of the Government. He had served in Congress with "Honest Old Abe Lincoln," and knew him to be the friend of the laboring man.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 22, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Delegate Elections
AND
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, or at such other places as the township committees may appoint, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1860, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County ticket, and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Senatorial and Congressional Conferees, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees, will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., in the Townships, and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the delegate elections, the County Committee has appointed the following Committees, and it is hoped that the gentlemen named will see that timely notice is given, and that the elections are duly held in said districts:

Bedford Bor., Alex. Henderson, R. D. Charms Barclay, Esq., and David F. Mann.

Bedford Township. Zachariah Diehl, Sam'l Phillips, and James Rea, Jr.

Broadtop. John B. Castner, James Eichelberger, and John Foster.

Colerain. Nathan Evans, Jacob Barnhart, and Emanuel J. Diehl.

Cumberland Valley. Peter Derremore, Josiah Tewell, and Nathan Lee.

Harrison. Hugh Wertz, John McVicker, Esq., and Martin Feightner.

Hopewell. Thos. N. Young, Esq., Henry Gates, and Luther R. Piper.

Juniata. Josiah Lehman, Peter R. Hillegas and Leonard Bittner, Esq.

Liberty. David S Berkstresser, Samuel A. Moore, and Sam'l F. Sheap.

Londonderry. Levi Carpenter, Jonathan Feightner, and John Wilhelm.

Monroe. Jacob L. May, Wm. Stuckey, and Andrew Adams.

Napier. Wm. Hull, George W. Williams, and George Stuckey.

Providence E. Sidney R. Whitfield, Wm. Lysinger, and David Monroe.

Providence W. Wm. Dibert, Wm. Cock, and Nicholas Peck.

Schellsburg. Jacob W. Knipple, Wm. A. B. Clark, and James Gollipher.

Southampton. John Johnson, John W. Lashley, and Jared Hanks.

Snake Spring. Asa Stuckey, Esq., John Eshleman, and Jacob Lingenfelter.

St. Clair. Jacob H. Wright, Esq., Jacob Horne, and Gideon D. Trout.

Union. John Fickes, Sam'l Shaffer, Esq, and John Ake, Esq.

Woodbury Middle. Wm. F. Johnson, John H. Wilkinson, and Jacob Brenneman.

Woodbury South. Adam Ketring, John B. Miller, and Robert Ralston.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

June 1, 1860.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE OF *HUMAN BONDAGE."*

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

Lincoln and Douglas,

The so-called democratic press and orators are busy trying to deceive the people into the belief that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has not the necessary qualifications for President. They know better, but it is a part of that unending game of humbuggery and deception in which sham democracy "lives, and moves, and has its being." Lincoln has served in the Legislature of his State, and in Congress, and has been twice nominated unanimously for the United States Senate by his political friends in Illinois. These are not the honors conferred on inferior men. Moreover, in the great contest between him and Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senate in 1858, Lincoln carried the popular vote of the State against Douglas after a most thorough canvass, and was only deprived of his seat by a legislative gerrymander, under which a *minority* of the voters were enabled to elect a *majority* of the members of the Legislature. By this means alone the great leader of that great humbug Squatter Sovereignty, was enabled to triumph; and he now holds his seat as the representative of the *popular minority*, whilst Lincoln the representative of the *popular majority* was deprived of the seat by that oft repeated democratic jugglery which enables the minority to rule the majority, in the name of democracy and popular sovereignty.

In the great struggle of 1858, Lincoln and Douglas canvassed the State together; and discussed the principles of the two parties face to face, and from the same stands. When the discussion was over, the Republicans of the State of Ohio, having watched the canvass with great interest, and admired the marked ability with which Lincoln bore up the standard and conducted the canvass, procured copies of all the speeches of both Lincoln and Douglas, and had them published. This volume of debates is now one of the great political text books of the times; and should Douglas also be nominated it will be in still greater demand. In Douglas' speech at Bloomington delivered 16th July 1858, in speaking of Lincoln as his competitor for the United States Senate, Douglas says: "I have known him (Lincoln) well for a quarter of "a century. I have known him, as you all "know him, a kind-hearted, amiable gentleman, "a right good fellow, a worthy citizen, *of eminent ability as a lawyer, and I have no doubt "sufficient ability to make a good Senator* "— (Debates, page 29.)

In the face of the foregoing facts, and such an endorsement as this from one of their own party so well qualified to make it, are not the democratic orators and presses making themselves ridiculous and contemptible by their silly efforts to convince the people that Lincoln is not a man of both learning and ability sufficient to fill any office in the gift of the people.

The Tariff--Just as we Expected.

Our American and Republican friends in Congress carefully prepared a judicious tariff bill; and some six weeks ago passed it by the handsome vote of 105 to 64, and sent it to the Senate. The Senate might have passed it also, in twenty four hours time, had it seen proper; but it was referred to a Democratic Committee of which Mr. Hunter of Virginia was chairman; and after postponing action upon it from day to day, and week to week, on Friday last he reported it back to the Senate without amendment, but *with a recommendation that it be postponed until the first Monday in December next.* This Democratic candidate for Presidency, made a speech in favor of his motion to postpone, in which he took occasion to denounce and repudiate the whole policy and doctrine of protection to American labor and industry. Cameron, Seward, Simmons, and other Republicans opposed the postponement; but the Sham Democracy being in a large majority in the Senate, the motion prevailed by a vote of 25 in favor of postponement and 23 against it. *The whole 25 were Locofocos, and the whole 23 were Republicans and Americans except Bigler and Latham!* So we have but two Locofocos in the whole Senate of the United States and about the same number in the House, in favor of Protection; and our Tariff bill is defeated once more by the hypocritical Sham Democracy, as we feared and expected it would be, and as it has always been heretofore, and always will be hereafter, whilst they have the power to defeat it. Douglas, true to his party allegiance dodged, or was constantly absent, whilst HAMLIN, whom the Locofocos denounce as a free trader, voted steadily with our party friends for the Tariff and for protection. Whilst we exceedingly regret this action of the Senate, we do trust the people will be now able to see clearly who are for protection to American labor and Pennsylvania interests, and who are not; and that free trade and all its aiders and abetters will be annihilated at the approaching elections. We got the tariff of 1842 by wiping out free trade Sham Democracy clean in 1840, and the same remedy is the only one now in our power to bring about and establish a tariff for protection.

The *Gazette* has for weeks been prating about Henry D. Foster, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, being at Washington City, laboring to procure the passage of the House Tariff bill. Has'nt he made a pretty thing of it? Where is his influence with his party friends in the Senate? Curtin's friends in the House passed the bill long ago, not because Curtin asked it, but because like him they were tariff men; and Foster's friends in the Senate defeated it, not because Foster asked it, but because like him they were Locofocos. Rest assured, the day of reckoning is at hand!

LOCOFOCO COUNTY TICKET.

The Locofoco County Convention met on Tuesday last, and placed in nomination the following ticket:

Congress,
Wm. P. Schell, BEDFORD BOROUGH,
Prothonotary,
Sam'l H. Tate, BEDFORD BOROUGH,
Sheriff,
John J. Cessna, BEDFORD BOROUGH,
Commissioner,
Richard McMullin, Napier tp.
Poor Director.
John Brumbaugh, South Woodberry,
Auditor,
Josiah Saughman, West Providence,
Coroner,
Jacob Walter, St. Clair.

It will be seen by the above, that so far as the Locofoco party of the County outside of the Borough is concerned, it is *a mere cypher!* They may present from the country as many good and unexceptionable candidates as they please, if the Borough presents candidates for the same offices, *the country is always beaten*, by the adroitness of the Borough politicians in *pulling the wires.* No man who is acquainted with Mr. Henry Schell, of Schellsburg, but knows that he had more claims for the office of Prothonotary than Mr. Tate, and is besides a stronger man, yet in several of the Townships, St. Clair, Juniata, Londonderry, and others, Mr. Schell, it is said, was beaten for the Delegates by downright fraud, concocted in Bedford, and whiskey for that purpose, ordered from the same place, as charged by Democrats, themselves.—Under this state of circumstances, Mr. Schell, very properly, would not permit his name to go before the Convention. After securing the Congressman and Prothonotary from the Borough, the friends of Col. F. D. Beegle, Peter H. Studebaker, Wm. Powell, Isaac Kensinger, Isaac D. Earnest, candidates for the next best office, that of Sheriff, thought, as a matter of course, it would be given to one of them, but that was not part of the programme of the *Borough wire workers;* they had resolved that John J. Cessna, of Bedford Borough, should be the candidate, and he was accordingly nominated. They *magnanimously* gave to the country the offices of Commissioner, Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, which are of no account, but took all those worth a baubee themselves.—Will the people of the country stand such treatment by *their would-be town masters?* Will they consent to give the borough, which composes not over the twentieth of the population of the County, all the offices worth having!—Will they, we say? If not, now is the time to give them a proper rebuke, by voting against the whole "Borough Ticket."

POOR HOUSE PROPERTY.

In our advertising columns will be found the Report of the Commissioners for the sale of the Poor House Property. They have examined the statistics of the concern for the last ten years, and have come to the conclusion that the present property pays at least ten per cent on the amount of money invested, and that no property could be procured which would yield the same amount of profit; they therefore decline carrying out the object for which they were appointed. They admit that the concern, to some extent, has been improperly managed, and that it should be kept clear of politics. In this we agree with them. If the affair had always been under proper management, it would stand much better, financially. Each party ought to run a first-rate business man for the office. Such men are not now there. The Steward, probably, ought to be appointed for three or five years, and the Miller for the same length of time. This would, to a considerable extent, take it out of politics, by abolishing the annual appointment of officers, and then, when we would get a good man, we might be able to keep him there. Probably, to still further remove it from politics, the two parties should have an understanding to run but one candidate; one year a good man of one party, the next year a good man of the other, and so on, all the time.—The Commissioners recommend several improvements in the management of the affairs, a new building, so as to keep the resident paupers and wayfarers separate, &c. The Report was written by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and deserves to be well considered.

HON. JOHN COVODE.

We are sorry to see it announced that the Hon. John Covode has declined the use of his name, for a renomination to Congress. We hope he may reconsider this course, and permit the use of his name, and that our friends in that district may have the wisdom to re-nominate him. Mr. Covode is one of the best working men in Congress, and his indefatigable labors, as Chairman of the celebrated Committee which bears his name, have rendered the country immense benefit in exposing the rascality of the most corrupt administration that has ever existed. Mr. Covode ought to be renominated and elected.

The House of Representatives at Washington has rejected Barrett of the St. Louis district, and given the seat to Frank Blair.—This makes three Locofocos who have been ousted in the present Congress—frauds enough being proved in each case to give the seat to the opposition candidate. Mr. Blair has resigned his seat to take effect at the end of the present session, and will contest the election with Barrett before the people, again next fall.

The Senate put aside the Kansas Admission bill by the decisive vote of 33 to 27—only Messrs. Pugh and Latham voting with the Republicans.

FOWLER THE DEFAULTER.—Some of the New York Papers are extenuating the offence of Fowler on the ground that he was of an easy, debonair temper and carriage, and yielded readily to the sucking politicians and others by whom he was surrounded. The same may be said of almost every criminal of this class from the highest official down to the lowest clerk in any office. The higher the position, the greater the crime. Politicians alone are appointed to the Federal offices of state, and fitness is disregarded—the great consideration being the political influence of the party seeking appointments. A humble clerk in that very post-office would be tried, and, if guilty, punished for purloining post-office moneys.—Why should a superior be allowed to escape? Why should not the forms of justice be applied to the chief of an office, as to an underling? Is he to be let off for political party considerations? Attempts at a compromise are said to be made by the friends of the defaulter.—*Exchange.*

Fowler's defalcation amounts to over $155,000, and it is admitted by the Locofoco Post Master General that he was a defaulter for several years? Why not then remove him? The reason was that he subscribed a large part of it to carry Pennsylvania against the People's party. It is said he has fled to South America, but some say he is in New York yet, and that the administration is using very little effort to catch him.

We notice by the last Somerset Whig that a pole was raised in Buckstown, in that County, with a flag on which was inscribed the names of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were made by Gen. Wm. H. Koontz and Edward M. Shrock. Our old straight American friend, Capt. Wm. Ritchey, formerly of Bedford, was quite active in getting up the affair. He is for Lincoln, and opposed to giving Locofocoism a vote, by supporting Bell. Somerset County will give Lincoln 2000 majority.

INCREASING THE FEES!

We believe it is not generally known throughout the County that as soon as Maj. S. H. Tate became Prothonotary, he raised the fees, in some cases to double what they had formerly been under other officers. When our friends from the country are doing business with the Prothonotary, they should know that they have to pay Maj. S. H. Tate *twice as much* as they had to pay John P. Reed, Esq., or Maj. Danl. Washabaugh. What do you think of that?

LITTLE THINGS.

Under former Prothonotarys the fees for swearing and taking bonds for Constables was 25 cents, when Maj. S. H. Tate was elected he raised the fees to 75 cents, *just 200 per cent. of an increase!* Last Court he charged them nothing—with a re-nomination for Prothonotary before him. He might well do this, when for three years he was charging them three times as much as other Prothonotarys. Will he make a vote by it? We believe not.

A communication appears in our paper today recommending C. W. Ashcom, Esq., for the Legislature. He is an excellent man, but we have all good men for that office. Wm. Griffith, Esq., of Union, G. W. Householder, of East Providence, C. W. Ashcom, of Broad Top, John G. Minnich, Geo. W. Rupp and A. S. Russell of Bedford, are first rate men, and either will deserve the votes of the whole party should he be nominated, for Assembly.

The second Locofoco National Convention is now in session in Baltimore. The Conventioned opened on Monday, and the proceedings that day were bitter and stormy. The States that had seceded were not admitted, and the Convention was sitting a sectional body. It is thought that Douglas will be nominated. If he is, they will have two candidates in the field. They are a badly used up party.

THE BEDFORD TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION met on Monday evening last. A large number were in attendance. The Rev. S. Barnes delivered an able and convincing address. Several persons signed the Constitution. Adjourned meeting on Monday evening 2d July—address by Dr. C. N. Hickok. Next regular meeting on Monday evening 16th of July. Address by J. W. Dickerson.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs Ferguson & Shafer have received a second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which they are selling very cheap. Also a fresh lot of Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c. They will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may favor them with their patronage. Call and see their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The shipments of Coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending June 13, 1860, amounted to 3,903

Previously this year,	76,551
Total,	80,454
Same date last year,	55,438
Increase,	25,016

The *Gazette* published a lie in relation to Esq., Oldham of Union Township, and when it was proved to the editor that he lied, he refuses to make the correction, as publicly as he makes the charge. Who would believe anything he would utter hereafter.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Dickerson. He intends opening a school on the 9th of July next. Mr. Dickerson is the principal of the Union School in this place, and a teacher of experience and ability. He ought to be patronized.

The House the other day passed Resolutions, censuring the President and Secretary of War on account of their live oak contracts, and rascality generally, by a vote of 120 to 65. Poor Buchanan.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.--We hope our friends will all attend to the Township and Borough elections. Send your best men as delegates and let them take up a good ticket and all will be well.

An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at Oberlin, Ohio, on Tuesday evening week, at which the venerable Joshua R. Giddings spoke. In the course of his remarks he said, referring to Mr. Lincoln:

"While they were both in Congress they became intimately acquainted, boarding at the same house, and sitting opposite each other at meals: that he thought he knew the heart of Abraham Lincoln as well as any living man, and speaking from that knowledge, he believed that every beat of 'honest Abe's' heart was a throb of sincerity and truth—in a word, that he is that noblest work of God—an honest man. He believed Lincoln's loyalty to Republican principles, and to the cause of freedom and humanity, was unquestionable and beyond suspicion.

After the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, many delegates who were going to visit the next President, requested Mr. Giddings to write a letter to that individual. He consented, and immediately wrote a note, in substance as follows:

"DEAR LINCOLN: You're nominated. You WILL BE ELECTED. After your election, thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered. I, too, have my claims upon you. I have not worked for your nomination, nor for that of any other man. I have labored for the establishment of principles; and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them, 'Lincoln is an honest man.' All I ask in return for my services is, *make my statement good throughout your Administration.* Yours,

GIDDINGS.

Stampede of Democratic Laboring Men.

For some time, says the New York Evening *Post*, there has been much dissatisfaction among the laboring men of the First Ward, who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party.—At the time of the primary elections for the organization of the Democratic General and Young Men's Central Committee for 1860, (consisting of five representatives from each ward,) they demanded a representation, but were put off under various pretexts, and failed to obtain the selection of any one of the names they presented. This, with a general and growing conviction that the professions of the Democratic leaders—that the Democratic party is a friend of the laboring man—are false, has induced many of them to leave that organization, and to openly express their determination to act henceforth with the Republicans.

On Friday night last, at a meeting of the First Ward Republican Campaign Club, a communication was received, signed by about forty laboring men, expressing their disgust with the so-called Democracy, and asking to be admitted to membership in the Club, and declaring their intention to vote the Republican ticket from this time onward.

The communication was received, and after a brief discussion of the claims of the applicants it was unanimously voted to admit them to membership, and every man who had signed the communication walked up and signed the roll.

They have also applied for membership in the ward Republican Association. It is said there are scores waiting to join in the movement.

The Prospect.

From every section and through every channel, we have cheering advices with regard to the Presidential canvass. Men of widely-diverse traditions, prepossessions, and sympathies, concur in the assurance that the right chord has been touched, a substantial union of the Opposition secured, by the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. In no State that voted for Freemont and Dayton is there a serious doubt of a Republican triumph in November. These give us 114 Electorrl Votes, to which--Kansas being most unrighteously kept out--Minnesota (a new State) will certainly add 4, making 118. We shall need 34 more to elect Lincoln by the People; and for these we shall have to look to the following States:

New Jersey	7	Indiana	13
Pennsylvania	27	Illinois	11
Oregon	3		
In all			61

Every one of these we believe Lincoln and Hamlin will carry, and we do not despair of adding Delaware to the list, making their Electoral vote 178--to 125 for all others.

Thus far, we have not counted on a division of our opponents, but assumed that they will put their best foot foremost and give us the best fight that is in them. If they divide, or stay divided, and run two rival tickets, the contest will be over before it is fairly begun.

Later from Europe.

The fall of Palermo Confirmed—Garabalda established his Headquarters in the City.

HALIFAX, June 13.—The Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived here this evening.

The news by this arrival is interesting.

The report of the fall of Palermo before the troops of Garibaldi is confirmed. He entered the city as before reported and established his headquarters there after a fierce combat, in which many lives were lost on both sides.

The city was bombarded by sea and land by the Neapolitan forces.

The populace took the royal palace from the royal troops and burnt it.

The bombardment of the city still continued at the latest advices.

FIRST GUN IN ILLINOIS FOR OLD ABE.—*Republican Gain.*—An election for Justice of the peace came off in Berlin precinct, Sangamon county, Illinois, on Saturday, June 2d. Party lines were strictly drawn, for the Democrats supposed they could elect their candidate without difficulty; and the Republicans, though expecting to be beaten, as usual, were determined to make a good fight. The election was one of the most exciting that has been held in Berlin precinct for years, and when the polls were closed the Democrats felt certain that their stronghold was still in their possession. But the counting of the votes told the following story:

For John F. Elliott, Republican, 152; L. G. Montague, Democrat, 115—Republican majority, 37!—The Democratic majority in 1858 twenty-two.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Courier and Enquirer says that the following article from *The Auburn Daily Advertiser* of Saturday last was written by Gov. Seward himself:

"We place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns with pride and satisfaction. No truer exposition of the Republican creed could be given than the platform adopted by the Convention contains. No truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen. Their election, we trust, by a decisive majority, will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watchword of the Republican party, then, be Union and Liberty, and onward to Victory."

BOTH SIDES OF THE GRAPE QUESTION.—This is the title of the new work announced some time since, and which has just been issued by A. M. Spangler, editor of the "Farmer and Gardener." It is a neat volume, in which the important question whether the present system of cultivation, pruning and general management, is better adapted to promote health, vigor, longevity and productiveness in the grape vine, than a closer approximation to nature's system, is ably discussed.

The article on the classification of the species and varieties of the grape vine is not only new, but of the highest impoatance. Every grape grower, if he has but a single vine, should have a copy, particularly as it can be had for the trifling sum of 85 cts. in cloth, or 25 cts. in paper binding. Address A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia.

Mr. Covode's Committee are on the track of naturalization frauds in Pennsylvania in 1856, by which 6,000 votes were manufactured, and Mr. Buchanan's election thus secured. A number of these papers were sent to Berks County, with the frank of Billy Bigler upon them.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.—Our terms from now until the week after the Presidential election will be only 50 cents, *in advance.* Friends, get up clubs for the INQUIRER. Can't you send us five, ten, twenty or fifty campaign subscribers. Push on the column! Now's the time to work.

For the Inquirer.

LEGISLATURE.

WOODBERRY, June 15, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Not having seen anything in the *Inquirer* for some time, from this part of the County, I drop you a few lines in regard to the Assembly. Our friends are in favor of CHARLES W. ASHCOM of Hopewell. We honestly believe Mr. Ashcom can carry the County, if nominated. Mr. A., has always been an active and efficient politician—honest and upright, and no man is more entitled to the nomination. He will carry this Township by about 45 majority. A word to the delegates—nominate Ashcom and you will have a good candidate for the Legislature.

Lincoln and Hamlim will run well here—and with Curtin all are satisfied. Nominate a good ticket and all will be well.

S. S.

For the Inquirer.

A Frog Pond.

An incipient frog pond is now being formed in West Penn Street, in front of the house, occupied by Mr. Lyon's School. The health of the town, and especially of the children attending this school, requires that it should be looked after without delay. It can only be necessary, to relieve us from this prospective nuisance, to call the attention of the Borough authorities to the subject.

A CITIZEN.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symtoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medical sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
June 8, 1860

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance.—Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

MARRIED.

In Urbana, Illinois, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Semple, JAMES TRACY, Esq., of Urbana, to Miss MARY E. LING, formerly of Bedford.

On the 17th inst., by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. AMOS HARBAUGH, to Miss SARAH L. SLEEK, both of St. Clair township.

On the 14th inst., by Thos. N. Young, Esq., WM. A. GROVE, of Monroe tp., to Miss MARIA, daughter of John Dasher, of Hopewell township.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN G. MINNICH, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

YOU will please announce Dr. WILLIAM BURCH of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention. *

Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the name of Capt. GEORGE S. MULLIN, of Napier Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

June 1, 1860.-*

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN DASHER, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a erndidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. *

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. OVER:—You will please announce, in the columns of the Inquirer, the name of JOSEPH B. SNOBERGER as a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige MANY. *

South Woodbury Tp., June 22.

Poor Director.

WE are authorized to announce the name of ADAM ULRICH, of Middle Woodberry Tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges, of the said Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court, grant a rule, on the heirs and legal representatives, of Henry Wolford, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, to wit: Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Leonard Bittner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford County, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette County, Pa., Joseph Wolford, residing in Somerset County, Pa., Hannah, intermarried, with Adam Shoyer, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Mary Wolford, residing in Bedford County, Susanna, intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Ceder County, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit, Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford, who is dead, leaving issue, three Children, residing in Ohio, to wit: Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford on the first Monday, the third day, of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate, of said, dec'd, or show cause, why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto, set my hand and seal, of said Court, at Bedford, the 7th, day of May, A. D. 1860.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Sarah Grove executrix of the last will and testament, of Simon Grove, late of Bedford County, dec'd.

On petition of James Mullin, Guardian of the minor children, of Jeremiah Grove, dec'd, and on motion of Alex. King, Esq.,

We command you that laying aside all business, and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, at a Court to be holden, at Bedford, on the first Monday, 3d day, of September next, and show cause why you should not give security, as executrix aforesaid, or be discharged from your office of executrix, and why you should not settle an account of your administration, on the estate of said dec'd.

Witness the Hon. F. M. Kimmell, Esq., President, of our said Court, at Bedford, this 30th day, of April, A. D. 1860. S. H. TATE,

Attest. Clerk.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

June 22, 1860.

A SELECT SCHOOL, For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber, in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union Schoolhouse, on Monday, the 9th day of July, next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention. Terms from $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued.

The Patronage of the citizens of Bedford, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.

Bedford, June 22, 1860.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG. DEC'D.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., late of Juniata Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified, that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.

June 22, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

CAUTION.—Hunters and fishers, will take care, not to tresspass on the lands of the subscribers, after this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID BOYERS,
SAMUEL HULLINGER,
ABRAHAM S. BROWN,
DAVID S. BROWN,
JACOB KIFER,
ABRAHAM NEWCOMER,
SAMUEL BASSLER,
JACOB LONGENECKER,
JACOB A. NICODEMUS,
DAVID L. HARTMAN,
MICHAEL L. KEAGY,
PAUL RHODES,
JOHN BRUMBAUGH,
D. S. BRIDENTHAL.

Middle Woodberry, June 15, 1860.

STATISTICS

Of the Poor House of Bedford County for ten years, including Receipts, Expenditures, &c.

YEARS.	Receipts of Mill, exclusive of Miller's thirds.	Expenses of Mill.	Receipts of Farm and Garden.	Expenses of Farm.	Receipts of Mill & Farm, over and above Expenses.	Whole expenses of the Poor House proper.	Toll wheat of Mill. No. of Bushels.	Toll Rye of Mill. No. of Bushels.	Toll Corn of Mill. No. of Bushels.	Toll Buckwheat of Mill. No. of Bushels.	Average percentage on investment, at original cost of $12,500.	Joint expenses of Mill, Farm & Poor House as reported.	Average No. of paupers of each day, including out-door & wayfaring.	Average cost of each pauper per week.	Poor tax collected each year.
1850	$939 24	362 15	1168 17	382 25	1363 00	2021 37	828	141½	36	49	"	2765 77	51¼	77⅓	1600 00
1851	966 75	1248 77	1040 10	85 87	375 21	1684 81	591	22¼	50	22¼	"	3018 95	58¼	62	2700 00
1852	1009 50	841 90	1165 65	95 37	1237 88	1909 21	895	96	62	60	"	2941 85	64	69¼	2100 00
1853	1347 46	536 24	1213 18	104 72	1919 68	4755 03	953	224	37	62	"	5395 99	57	1 65⅓	3482 80
1854	924 50	235 82	935 05	69 19	1554 54	3921 35	732	265	77	25	"	4226 36	58½	1 81	3149 57
1855	841 94	58 31	1517 78	82 48	2218 98	4225 21	490	154	63	60	"	4236 40	62	1 56	3753 95
1856	839 24	215 12	1505 95	328 04	1802 03	4581 04	397½	161½	68½	71¼	"	5124 20	53	1 66⅓	4295 75
1857	1605 01	25 00	1097 38	221 90	2455 49	4348 20	782	70½	42¼	62½	"	4595 10	47	1 78	2449 00
1858	571 58	140 50	897 9-	110 09	1218 97	4003 54	361½	227¼	45	45	"	4254 13	51	1 51¼	4064 47
1859	752 80	196 86	993 94	87 52	1462 36	4451 94	465	302¼	61½	45	"	4736 32	57	1 50½	4208 40
Aggregate,	9501 02	3860 67	11535 18	1567 38	15608 14	35901 70	6498	2056	522	473	12½ cts. per annum.	41426 62	584	1,307	31803 94
Average,	950 10	386 06	1153 51	156 73	1560 81	3590 17	649½	205⅗	52 1-5	47 3-10		4142 66	58 2-5	1 30 7-10	3180 39
														40 3-10	
														1 71	

In the foregoing table, Wheat is put down at $1; Rye, Corn and Buckwheat at 50 cts.; pork 5 cts.; beef 4½; lard 10; tallow 10, and garden vegetables at a fair average price. The column containing expenses of Poor House, over and above net proceeds of mill and farm, *as paid out* exhibits $2,103 74; the last column, containing taxes collected each year, exhibits an average of $3,180 39, showing a difference of $1,076,65; this difference is accounted for in the consumption of beef, pork, garden vegetables, &c., not put down in the column of expenses, not being *paid out*, but counted in as resources of farm and garden, in order to ascertain what the property has been paying as a separate and distinct property from the Poor House. This difference, added to the above the average cost of each pauper per head, as above, makes the average cost of each one per week, for the last ten years, $1 71.—This includes all expenses of Poor House, embracing Steward's salary, his family, Physician's salary, Directors, Clerks, &c. From a thorough and rigid investigation of every Treasurer's and Steward's report, which involved an examination of every single item in each one for ten years, nothing was detected but a fair and full statement of income and outlay. Some bills were allowed occasionally, which looked extravagant, but they would not have been paid without checks being granted by the Directors. There is some room for economizing, but the secret of so much tax and expense is the unavoidable cost of a very large family, of say, 60 persons, (including Steward and family) to be fed and clothed all the time; following in its train, physicians' bills, medicines, burial expenses, Clerks, Directors, Justices, making out warrants, Constable's fees for bringing paupers, &c., &c.—These latter things make up a large bill of items each year, which are not seen, but felt.

The mill and farm taken together, exhibit an astonishing result. No real estate property in the County pays like it. The mill is a source of steady income, yielding as much as most farms alone, after paying all its expenses, whilst the farm and garden are still more astonishing in their results.—It is not a grain-growing farm, but with a large meadow, and its yield of corn, with work done principally by the Steward and paupers, the net income is large, and the garden still larger. From 2,500 to 3,000 heads of cabbage, 200 and 300 doz. cucumbers are the annual yield of the garden, including beets, parsnips, beans, &c., in proportion. The best thing about it is, the *work* costs nothing, or very little. It is a kind of work paupers can and will do.

The above table is as near correct as it could be made from the Reports. From the *mixed* manner in which some are made out, it was impossible to get items separated so as to get them exactly under the proper heading. It is suggested, hereafter, that, for ready information, and a clear exhibit of facts, the Treasurer and Steward keep their accounts, and make out their reports showing the income of the Mill in one column, the expenses in another, and the same with regard to the Farm and Poor House proper. They are three separate concerns, and the accounts should be kept so.

The varied amount of expenses in different years is accounted for from the fact that more checks were lifted in some years than others. The first three of the above ten, shows the average cost of paupers small; the next column of receipts by the Treasurer explains it in the amount of taxes received, and consequently the small amount paid out.

Too loose a practice has prevailed in allowing exonorations to Collectors; a more rigid rule would save the honest willing taxpayers a large amount.

Collectors, if allowed, get in the habit of putting everybody on the scape list who don't pay when asked; this practice has been a source of considerable burthen to the taxpayers within ten years.—Collectors should bear in mind that no man can plead the three hundred dollar law against taxes, and this rule enforced, will leave very few in Bedford County unable to contribute their mite to the support of the poor.

The yield of 12½ per cent. on the investment at original cost, may probably admit of a small deduction, but very little. Under no circumstances could it get below 10. The board of Commissioners appointed to sell the property and buy another, &c., are satisfied that such a change would be useless and unwise. The objection to the property being on the turnpike is no objection, when it is taken into consideration that the wayfaring population must be supported anyhow, it will not do to let them starve. The Poor House is made for the poor, and the whole people of the County may as well keep them as those who live along the road; the taxpayers along the turnpike have, as it is, more than their share of beggars. Besides this, if the Institution were eight or ten miles, or three or four miles from town, on a farm, a great many wayfarers would resort to it at all events, the physician would have to ride further, and charge more; the paupers' clothing would have to be hauled and carried to them; the Grand Jury would have to visit them at a big expense; a Steward and a hand or two would have to be constantly on the go to furnish supplies; the expense of several hands upon a farm; a large number of horses and cattle constantly to feed, and all the other expenses attending a grain-growing farm with its vast amount of labor, make it, in their opinion, highly expedient and proper to keep what they now have, rather than venture on untried experiments. An improvement, however, should be made: a new house ought to be built for the paupers; this can be done without much outlay, and should be so arranged as to have a place or apartment exclusively for the sick, and another place separately for the wayfarer. These places properly attended to, and cleansed as they should be, will relieve the rest of the paupers from suffering, and the Steward from a great deal of trouble and odium.

It is to be hoped also that the Institution will hereafter be kept from all entangling alliances with politics, and that an intelligent and good business man may be retained as Steward, so long as he behaves himself well. The business must be learned as well as everything else.

An honest man, with some of the people's funds, could buy grain, grind it out, and supply the whole town of Bedford, in addition to doing the grist work, this should be done. Such a use of the property would, in a short time, greatly relieve the taxpayers.

Entertaining these views, after a careful examination of the subject, the Commissioners, believing they had discretionary power, under the Act of Assembly, and appointment of the Court, respectfully decline carrying out the provisions of said Act, under a conviction that the people of the County would not be benefitted thereby.

JOHN NYCUM,
JOS. B. NOBLE,
EMANUEL STATLER,
FR. JORDAN,
O. E. SHANNON,
Commissioners.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court, grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Snell, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, to wit: Mariah, intermarried with Jonathan Statler, residing in Story County Iowa, Jacob Snell, residing in Carrell County, Ill., George Snell, residing in Pennsylvania, Caroline, (intermarried with Jacob H. Barndollar, now dec'd,) residing in Blair Co., Pa., Christopher Snell, residing in Bedford County, Caroline and Catharine Manspeaker, children of Catharine Manspeaker, dec'd,) of whom O. E. Shannon, is guardian, and David Manspeaker, another heir of said Catharine, who is a minor and has no guardian, residing in Carrell Co., Ill., and Wm. Snell, residing in Bedford County, Pa., said Wm. Snell, holds by purchase the interest, of all the said heirs except, Maria Statler, Caroline Barndollar and David Manspeaker, to be, and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause, why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, of said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May A. D. 1860.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County, of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives, of Jacob Kegg, late of Middle Woodberry, Tp., dec'd, to wit: Michael, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with Wm. Elder. Peter and Jacob a minor, who has for his guardian David Schenebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David who resides in Blair County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford on the first Monday, third day, of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate, of said dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff, of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
June 22, 1860.

NEW TOWNSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the undersigned, viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, to view and examine the lines and boundaries of the new Township proposed to be erected, out of parts of the Townships of Londonderry, Juniata and Harrison, and to consider and report on the propriety of erecting the same, will meet for the purposes of their appointment on Thursday the 5th day of July 18 0, at the Public House of Valentine V. Wertz in Harrison Township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue their examination, &c., from day to day until completed.

JAMES BURNS,
JOSEPH MORTIMORE,
O. H. GAITHER.
June 8, 1 60. Viewers.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO:

May 18, 1860.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay the Treasurer, in Bedford, the *eleventh instalment* on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of June, inst. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Treasurer.

A large assortment of Cloathing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

June 22, 1860.

BOARDING HOUSE,

FOR

VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS, AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House, in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. S. Filler. This house is situate in the plasantest part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy—and great care will be taken to render all his guests comfortable and happy. Fresh mineral water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

June 15, 1860.-d

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received on Friday, the 29th day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for the erection of a new Bridge, over Clear Creek, at or near the property of the Heirs of Peter Barndollar, dec'd, where the road leading from Bloody Run to Clearville, crosses said creek, in West Providence Township. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on the ground, (said proposals will also be received on the ground.)

By order of the Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, June 15; 1860.-c

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.

June 15, 1860.-c

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Widow Suiters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected, situate in said Township.

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr and eleven heirs, to wit: John Kerr, Catharine, wife of Lewis Kellerman, died, leaving her husband and three children, to wit: James Kellerman, Wm. Kellerman, of Bedford County, John Kellerman, of Ohio, Elizabeth wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, Geo. Kerr, of Bedford County, and Margaret, wife of Peter Funk, residence not known.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 24th day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher, and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said Township.

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit: Leonard Nycum, John Nycum the petitioner, residing in Bedford County, Barnard Nycum and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 31st day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1860,

at 1 o'clock P. M. part of the Real Estate, of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, to wit: 98½ acres of land, about one third of which is cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, situate in Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Wm. Williams, Elias Clark, Absalom Garlick and others.

TERMS. Three hundred dollars at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by judgments on the property.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Adm'r of the Estate of Levi Clark, dec'd.
June 8, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to distribute the fund set apart for the support of Joseph Disbrow, being now dead, and also other funds received by the Administrator of said estate, since former distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 23d day of June, A. D. 1860, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend, if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed, by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to hear and determine the facts and return the evidence, &c., to the Court, in the matter of the account of William Ott and Simon Harclerode, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Harclerode, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday the 22d day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day when all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
NEW GOODS,

AT

JACOB REED & CO.'S,

Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest 'living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTEENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

SAVE COST!

ALL persons still indebted to the firm of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, by account, note or otherwise, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked, to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The books, notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn, cheap side, who alone are authorized to settle the same.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added without respect to persons, or further notice, unless by special agreement.

June 1, 1860.-2m.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

AND ALL,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND CALL AT

OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.
Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8. 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts.. per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low-prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines*, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.-6m. *Machinist.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE,

AND TURNPIKE STOCK.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on

SATURDAY, the 30th of JUNE, inst.,

at the Court House, in Bedford.

One house and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining the public square, the Presbyterian church, and property of Maj. Tate, the property of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

ALSO, At the same time and place, all the right, title, and interest of J. S. Morrison, dec'd, in a lot of ground, situate three miles west of Bedford, on the Turnpike Road, on which a toll house now stands—

ALSO, 12 shares of stock in the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company. ALSO, 10 shares of stock in the Chamberburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOB MANN,
June 1, 1860. Adm'r.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

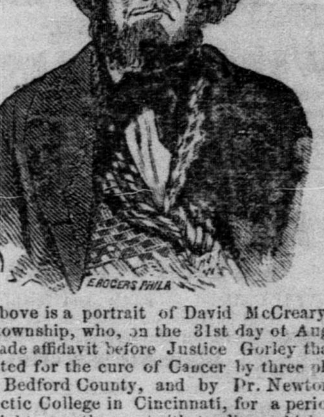
A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.



The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of E derton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd, to wit: on Tuesday, the 26th day of June next, at one o'clock of said day, the Mansion Farm, composed of two tracts of land containing 223 acres and 149 perches nett, adjoining Barnabas B. Steckman, Reddinger, Swartswelder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable thereon, a good orchard, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared, and the remainder well timbered.

On Wednesday, the 27th day of the same month, one tract of land in same township, containing 168 acres and 94 perches nett, adjoining lands, of John Fletcher, Philip Snyder and others, with a log house and stable thereon, 30 or 40 acres cleared, remainder timber land.

Also, on same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land, in same township, containing 214 acres, and 36 perches nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder well timbered, with several springs of water thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder, in two equal annual payments without interest.

Attendance will be given on day of sale, by

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Administrator of Henry Steckman, dec'd.
May 25, 1860.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST ON PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.,

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

Rich Fancy Goods,

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STULLA SHAWLS,

black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.

June 1, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Linseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST.
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the pracice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
Administrators.

June 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Sheriff's Sale, the following property belonging to Geo. Kimberly vis: 1 Cow, 1 Calf, 1 Buggy, 2 Hogs, 1 Cook Stove. Said property I leave in Kimberly's possession during my pleasure.

EZRA WILLIAMSON.

June 8, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. & A. J. Nycum, in the Tannery and Mercantile business, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts are in the hands of John Nycum, Sr., for collection

JOHN NYCUM,
A. J. NYCUM.

Rays Hill, May 18, 1860.

Cash for Wool.

WE will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise for any quantity of washed wool.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

May 18, 1860.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins stil cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62 cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

THE ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper.

W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

April 27, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQIERER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's. Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing.

May 18, 1860.–2m.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

ALSO,

A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

ALSO,

A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

ALSO,

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

ALSO,

160 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

ALSO,

A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

ALSO,

A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.

ALSO,

A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford Pa.

Feb. 3, 1860.–6m

HOPEWELL HOUSE,
HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A
JOHN B. CASTNER,
Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.--1y.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

"WHO'S fond of strawberries and cream?" Echo, "all!" Then all are requested to call at LYNCH'S, and buy few or many plants of choice kinds. Those planting now will get a few berries this season.

April 20.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Eay 18, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats,* and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBRORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References:
Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGSTE!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partner ship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds, repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

April 27, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, intending to quit the Hotel business, is desirous of settling up his accounts, and to enable him to pay his debts, he must have some aid from his debtors, and therefore hopes that all indebted to him will do something to help him.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1860.